

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.—

Number 12 of Volume 22.

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 25, 1842.

Whole Number 1,106.

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

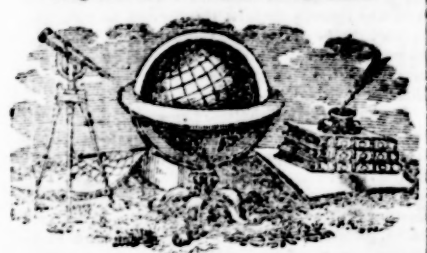
CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday Morning, at \$2 per annum in advance—or \$2 50 if paid within three months—otherwise \$3 will invariably be charged. No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements bent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business must come FREE OF POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

English and Classical School.



THE Subscriber having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. LAMAR, (a graduate of Dartmouth College), to teach his children, will take into the School a few pupils.

Terms per Session of 5 months, \$5 to \$15.
MICHAEL BROWN,
Salisbury, Feb. 11, 1842.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.
February 18, 1842.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails at and from Salisbury.

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Northern, Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.	Northern, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 A. M.
Southern, Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday, at 7 A. M.	Southern, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 12 M.
Western, Friday, Sunday, and Tuesday, at 9 P. M.	Western, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 11 P. M.
Statesville, Sunday and Tuesday, at 4 P. M.	Statesville, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
Raleigh, Sunday, and Tuesday, at 10 P. M.	Raleigh, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 9 A. M.
Cheraw, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M.	Cheraw, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M.
Fayetteville, Sunday and Tuesday, at 8 P. M.	Fayetteville, Monday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Mocksville, Friday at 7 P. M.	Mocksville, Saturday at 6 A. M.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for sale at the Mills of Charles Fennor, on South Yadkin River, formerly Pearson's Mills.

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds. Any quantity of saw-d Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no painting, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw.—Price \$3 per 1,000 at the Mill.
WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.
December 31, 1841.

MILL IRONS.

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

STOCK AD.

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.
WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.
December 31, 1841.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted.—A number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.
T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.
January 11, 1842.

SILAS HUIE,

TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices:—Jacks coats, and all kinds of thin coats, \$1 50; Cloth coats, \$3 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 75;—Overcoats, \$2 00.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.

Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate New Cooking Stove on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.
December 17, 1841.

REMARKS OF MR. CALHOUN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In SENATE, January 25, 1842.

On the bill authorizing an issue of five millions of Treasury Notes.

Mr. CALHOUN said: There was no measure that required greater caution, or more severe scrutiny, than one to impose taxes or raise a loan by the form what it may. I hold that Government has no right to do either, except when the public service makes it imperiously necessary, and then only to the extent that it requires. I also hold that the expenditures can only be limited by limiting the supplies. If money is granted, it is sure to be expended. Thus thinking, it is a fundamental rule with me not to vote for a loan or tax bill till I am satisfied it is necessary for the public service, and then not if the deficiency can be avoided by lopping off unnecessary objects of expenditure, or the enforcement of an exact and judicious economy in the public disbursements. Entertaining these opinions, it was in vain that the chairman of the Finance Committee pointed to the estimates of the year, as a sufficient reason for the passage of this bill as amended. Estimates are too much a matter of course to satisfy me in a case like this. I have some practical knowledge of the subject, and know too well how readily old items are put down, from year to year, without much inquiry, whether they can be dispensed with or reduced, and new ones inserted, without much more reflection, to put much reliance on them. To satisfy me, the chairman must do what he has not even attempted; he must state satisfactorily the reasons for every new item, and the increase of every old one, and show that the deficiency to meet the revenue, cannot be avoided by retrenchment and economy. Until he does that, he has no right to call on us to vote this heavy additional charge of five millions of dollars on the people, especially at a period of such unexampled pecuniary embarrassment. Having omitted to perform this duty, I have been constrained to examine for myself the estimates in a very hasty manner, with imperfect documents, and no opportunity of deriving information from the respective Departments. But, with all these disadvantages, I have satisfied myself that this loan is unnecessary—that its place may be supplied, and more than supplied, by retrenchment and economy, and the command of resources in the power of the Government, without materially impairing the efficiency of the public service, my reasons for which I shall now proceed to state.

The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the expenditures of the year, is \$32,997,255, or, in round numbers, thirty three millions, embraced under the following heads: the civil list, including foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, amounting to \$4,000,957 37; military, in all its branches, \$11,747,791 83; navy, \$9,705,519 73; post-office, \$1,572,906; and Treasury notes to be redeemed, \$7,000,000.

Among the objects of retrenchment, I place at the head the great increase that is proposed to be made to the expenditures of the navy, compared with that of last year. It is no less than \$2,508,032 13, taking the expenditures of last year from the annual report of the Secretary. I see no sufficient reason, at this time, and in the present embarrassed condition of the Treasury, for this great increase. I have looked over the report of the Secretary hastily, and find none assigned, except general reasons, for an increased navy, which I am not disposed to controvert. But I am decidedly of the opinion, that the commencement ought to be postponed till some systematic plan is matured, both as to the ratio of increase and the description of force of which the addition should consist, and till the Department is properly organized, and in a condition to enforce exact responsibility and economy in its disbursements. That the Department is not now properly organized, in that condition, we have the authority of the Secretary himself, in which I concur. I am satisfied that its administration cannot be made effective under the present organization, particularly as it regards its expenditures. I have very great respect for the head of the Department, and confidence in his ability and integrity. If he would hear the voice of one who wishes him well, and who takes the deepest interest in the branch of service of which he is the chief, my advice would be, to take time; to look about; to reorganize the Department in the most efficient manner, on the staff principle, and to establish the most rigid accountability and economy in the disbursements, before the great work of a systematic increase is commenced. Till that is done, add not a dollar to the expenditure. Make sure of the foundation before you begin to rear the superstructure. I am aware that there will be a considerable increase this year in the navy, compared to the expenditure of last year, in consequence of the extraordinary session. This may deduct several hundred thousand dollars from the amount I propose to retrench; but I cannot doubt that by an improved administration of the moneyed affairs of the Department, with the very great reduction in prices and wages, a saving may be made more than sufficient to make up that deduction.

In speaking of improved administration, I comprehend the marine corps. And here I deem it my duty to remark, that the estimates for that branch of the service appear to me to be very large. The corps is estimated at one thousand privates, and its aggregate expense at \$992,292. This strikes me to be far too large for so small a corps of long standing, stationed at convenient and cheap points, and at a period when the price of provisions, clothing, and all other articles of supply is low. A large portion, I observe, is for barracks, which, if proper at all, surely may be postponed till the finances of the country are placed in better condition. I shall now pass from the naval to the military department; and here I find an estimate of \$1,508,032 13, for harbors, crews, and the like. I must say that I am surprised at this estimate. All who have been members of the Senate for the last eight or ten years, must be familiar with the history of this item of expenditure. It is one of the branches of the old exploded American system, and almost the only one which remains. It has never been reorganized, and was scarcely tolerated when the Treasury was full to overflowing with the surplus revenue. Of all the extravagant and lawless appropriations of the worst of times, I have ever regarded it as the most objectionable—unconstitutional, local in its character, and unequal and

unjust in its operation. Little did I anticipate that such an item, and of so large an amount, would at this time be found in the estimates, when the Treasury is deeply embarrassed, the credit of the Government impaired, and the revenue from the lands surrendered to the States and Territories. Such an item, at such a period, looks like infatuation; and I hope the Committee on Finance, when it comes to take up the estimates, will strike it out. It certainly ought to be expunged; and I shall accordingly place it among the items that ought to be retrenched.

Passing to the Treasury Department, I observe an estimate of \$43,932, for surveys of public lands; and under the head of "balances of appropriations on the 31st December, 1841, required to be expended in 1842," \$200,000 for the same object, making together, \$43,932, which ought either not to be in the estimates, or, if put there, ought to be credited in the receipts of the year. The reason will be apparent, when it is stated that the Distribution act deducts the expenses incident to the administration of the public lands, and among others, that for surveying, and, of course, it must be deducted from the revenue from the lands, before it is distributed among the States, and brought to the credit of the Treasury. It is, in fact, but an advance out of the land fund, to be deducted from it before it is distributed. There are several other items in the estimates connected with the expenses incident to the administration of the public lands, to which the same remarks are applicable, and which would make an additional deduction of many thousand dollars, but the exact amount of which I have not had time to ascertain. These several items, taken together, make the sum of \$1,317,322 25, that may fairly be struck from the estimates. To these there are doubtless many others of considerable amount that might be added, had I the time and means for full investigation. Among them, I would call the attention of the chairman to an item of \$155,637 17, under the name of "a patent fund," and comprised among the balance of appropriations on the 31st of December last, and which will be required for this year. I have not had time to investigate it, and am uninformed of its nature. It must ask the chairman to explain.—Does it mean receipts of money derived from payments for patents? If so, it ought to be passed to the Treasury, and closed under the receipts of the year, and not the appropriations, unless, indeed, there be some act of Congress which has ordered otherwise. If it be an appropriation, I would ask what it is appropriated to, and to what particular object it is to be applied this year? The chairman will find it in page 40, of the document containing the estimates.

I would ask the chairman, also, whether the interest on the trust funds, including both the Smithsonian and Indian, which may not be applied to the object of the trusts during the year, have been comprehended in the receipts of the year? We pay interest on them, and have the right of course to their use, till required to be paid over. The interest must be considerable. That of the former, alone, is about \$30,000 annually.

I would, also, call his attention to the pension list. I observe the diminution of the number of pensioners for the last year is very considerable, and from the extreme age of the revolutionary portion, there must be a rapid diminution till the list is finally closed. I have had no time to investigate the subject sufficiently to say to what amount the Treasury may be relieved from that source; but I am informed by a friend who is familiar with the subject, that a very great reduction of expenditure, say \$300,000 annually, for some years, may be expected under that head. Under these various heads, and others, which a careful examination might designate, I feel confident that a reduction might be made by retrenchment in the estimates to the amount of the sums proposed to be borrowed by this bill, as amended, without materially impairing the efficiency of the Government.

I shall next proceed to examine what reduction may be made by strict economy in the public disbursements; by which I mean, not parsimony, but that careful and efficient administration of the moneyed affairs of the Government, which guards against all abuse and waste, and applies every dollar to the object of appropriations, and that in the manner best calculated to produce the greatest result. This high duty properly appertains to the functions of the Executive, and Congress can do but little more than to urge on and sustain that Department of the Government in discharging it, to which it belongs, and which must take the lead in the work of economy and reform. My object is to show, that there is ample room for the work, and that great reduction may be made in the expenditures by such an administration of the moneyed affairs of the Government as I have described. But how is this to be made apparent? Can it be done by minute examination of the various items of the estimates and expenditures? Can a general state of looseness, of abuses, or extravagance in the disbursements be detected and exposed by such examination? All attempts of the kind have failed, and must continue to do so. It would be impracticable to extend such an enquiry through the various heads of expenditures. A single account might be selected, that would occupy a committee a large portion of a session; and after all their labor, it would be more than an even chance that they would find to detect abuses and mismanagement, if they abandoned ever so much. They are beyond accounts; and can only be reached by the searching and scrutinizing eyes of faithful and vigilant officers charged with the administrative supervision.

There is but one way in which Congress can act with effect in testing whether the public funds have been judiciously and economically applied to the objects for which they were appropriated; and if not, of holding those charged with their administration responsible, and that is, by comparing the present expenditures with those of past periods of acknowledged economy, or foreign contemporaneous service of like kind. If, on such comparison, the differences should be much greater than they should be, after making due allowance, those who have the control should be held responsible to reduce them to a proper level, or to give satisfactory reasons for not doing it; and that is the course which I intend to pursue. They who now have the control, both of Congress and the Executive Department, came into power on a solemn pledge of reform; and it is but fair that they should be held responsible for the reform of the abuses and mismanagement which they declared to exist, and the great reduction of expenses which they pledged themselves to make.

if the people should raise them to power.

But I am not so unreasonable as to expect that reform can be the work of a day. I know too well the labor and time it requires to entertain any such opinion. All I ask is, that the work shall be early, seriously, and systematically commenced. It is to be regretted that it has not already commenced, and that there is so little apparent inclination to begin. We had a right to expect that the chairman of the Committee on Finance, in bringing forward a new loan of \$5,000,000, would have at least undertaken to inform us, after a full survey of the estimates and expenditures, whether any reduction could be made, and if any, to what amount, before he asked for a vote, making so great an addition to the public debt. I cannot but regard the omission as a bad omen. It looks like repudiation of solemn pledges. But what he has failed to do I shall attempt, but in a much less full and satisfactory manner than he might have done, with all his advantages as the head of the committee. For the purpose of comparing, I shall select the years 1823 and 1840. I select the former, because it is one of the years of the seedling term of Mr. Monroe's administration, and which it is admitted now, administered the moneyed affairs of the Government with a reasonable regard to economy; but at that time it was thought by all to be liberal in its expenditures, and by some even profuse, as several Senators whom I now see and who were then members of Congress, will bear witness. But I select it for a still stronger reason. It is the year which immediately preceded the first act, professedly passed on the principles of the protective policy. The intervening time between the two periods comprehends the two acts of 1824 and 1825, by which that policy was carried to such great extremes. To those acts, connected with the banking system, and the connection of the banks with the Government, is to be attributed that train of events which has involved the country and the Government in so many difficulties; and among others, that vast increase of expenditures which has taken place since 1823, as will be shown by the comparison I am about to make.

The disbursements of the Government are comprised under three great heads: the civil list, including foreign intercourse and miscellaneous; the military, and the navy. I propose to begin with the first, and take them in the order in which they stand.

The expenditures under the first head have increased since 1823, when they were \$2,022,093, to \$5,492,030 98 the amount in 1840; showing an increase, in seventeen years, of 2 7/10 to 1, while the population has increased only about 3/4 to 1, that is, about 75 per cent.—making the increase of expenditures, compared to the increase of population, about 3 6/10 to 1. This enormous increase has taken place through a large portion of the expenditures under this head, consisting of salaries to officers and the pay of members of Congress, have remained unchanged. The next year, in 1841, the expenditures rose to \$6,135,560. I am, however, happy to perceive a considerable reduction in the estimates for this year, compared with the last and several preceding years; but still leaving room for great additional reduction to bring the increase of expenditures to the same ratio with the increase of population, as liberal as that standard of increase would be.

That the Senate may form some conception, in detail, of this enormous increase I propose to go more into particulars in reference to two items: the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, and that of collecting the duties on imports. The latter, though of a character belonging to the civil list, is not included in it, or either of the other heads; as the expense is incident to collecting the customs, are deducted from the receipts, before the money is paid into the Treasury.

The contingent expenses (they include the pay and mileage of members) of the Senate in 1823 was \$12,841 07, of which the printing cost \$6,349 56, and stationary one thousand six hundred and thirty one dollars and fifty-one cents; and that of the House, thirty seven thousand eight hundred and forty eight dollars and ninety-five cents, of which the printing cost twenty two thousand three hundred and eighty seven dollars and seventy-one cents. In 1840, the contingent expenses of the Senate were seventy seven thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-two cents; of which the printing cost thirty one thousand two hundred and eighty five dollars and thirty-two cents, and the stationary seven thousand six hundred and seventy-seven cents; and that of the House one hundred and ninety nine thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty-seven cents, of which the printing cost sixty five thousand and eighty six dollars and forty-six cents, and the stationary thirty six thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars and ninety-nine cents. The aggregate expenses of the two Houses together rose from fifty thousand six hundred and ninety dollars and two cents to two hundred and seventy six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars; being an actual increase of 5 4/10 to 1, and an increase in proportion to population, of about 7 2/10 to 1. But as enormous as this increase is, the fact that the number of members had increased not more than about ten per cent. from 1823 to 1840, is calculated to make it still more strikingly so. Had the increase kept pace with the increase of members, (and there is no good reason why it should greatly exceed it,) the expenditures would have risen from fifty thousand six hundred and ninety dollars to fifty five thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars, only making an increase of but five thousand sixty-nine dollars; but instead of that, it rose to two hundred and seventy six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars, making an increase of two hundred and twenty five thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars. To place the subject in a still more striking view, the contingent expenses in 1823, were at the rate of \$144 per member, which one would suppose was ample, and in 1840, one hundred and forty-two dollars. This vast increase took place under the immediate eye of Congress; and yet we were told at the Extra Session, by the present chairman of the Finance Committee, that there was no room for economy, and that no reduction could be made, and even in this discussion he has intimated that little can be done. As enormous as are the contingent expenses of the two Houses, I infer from the very great increase of expenditures under the head of civil list generally, when so large a portion is for fixed salaries, which have not been materially increased for the last seventeen years, that they are not much less so.

throughout the whole range of this branch of the public service.

I shall now proceed to the other item, which I have selected for more particular examination, the increased expenses of collecting the duties on imports. In 1823 it was \$766,099, equal to 398-100 per cent. on the amount collected, and 98-100 on the aggregate amount of imports; and in 1840 it had increased to \$1,542,319 24, equal to 14 13-100 per cent. on the amount collected, and to 1 58-100 on the aggregate amount of the imports, being an actual increase of nearly a million, and considerably more than double the amount of 1823. In 1839 it rose to \$1,714,515.

From these facts, there can be little doubt that more than a million annually may be saved under the two items of contingent expenses of Congress, and the collection of the customs, without touching the other great items comprised under the civil list, viz. executive and judicial departments, the foreign intercourse, light houses, and miscellaneous. It would be safe to put down a saving of at least a half million for them.

I shall now pass to the military, with which I am more familiar. I propose to confine my remarks almost entirely to the army proper, including the Military Academy, in reference to which the information is more full and minute. I exclude the expenses incident to the Florida war, and the expenditures for the Ordnance, the Engineer, the Topographical, the Indian, and the Pension Bureaus. Instead of 1823, for which there is no official and exact statement of the expenses of the army, I shall take 1821, for which there is one made by myself, as Secretary of War, and for the minute correctness of which, I can vouch. It is contained in a report made under a call of the House of Representatives, and comprises a comparative statement of the expenses of the army proper, for the years 1815, '19, '20, and '21, respectively, and an estimate of the expense of 1822. It may be proper to add, which I can with confidence, that the comparative expense of 1823, if it could be ascertained, would be found to be not less favorable than 1821. It would probably be something more so.

With these remarks I shall begin with a comparison, in the first place, between 1821 and the estimate for the army proper for this year. The average aggregate strength of the army in the year 1821, including officers, professors, cadets, and soldiers, was 8,109, and the proportion of officers, including the professors of the Military Academy, to the soldiers, including cadets, was 1 to 12 18-100, and the expenditure \$2,150,093 53, equal to \$263 91 for each individual. The estimate for the army proper for 1842, including the Military Academy, is \$4,453,370 16. The actual strength of the army, according to the return accompanying the message at the opening of the session, was 11,169. Assuming this to be the average strength for this year, and adding for the average number of the Academy, professors and cadets, 300, it will give, within a very small fraction, \$390 for each individual, making a difference of \$130 in favor of 1821. How far the increase of pay, and the additional expense of two regiments of dragoons, compared to other descriptions of troops, would justify this increase, I am not prepared to say. In other respects, I should suppose, there ought to be a decrease rather than an increase, as the price of clothing, provisions, forage, and other articles of supply, as well as transportation, are, I presume, cheaper than in 1821. The proportion of officers to soldiers I would suppose to be less in 1842 than 1821, and, of course, as far as that has influence, the expense of the former ought to be less per man than the latter. With this brief and imperfect comparison between the expense of 1821 and the estimates for this year, I shall proceed to a more minute and full comparison between the former and the year 1837. I select that year, because the strength of the army, and the proportion of officers to men (a very material point as it relates to the expenditure) is almost exactly the same.

On turning to document 165 (House of Representatives, 2d Session, 26th Congress,) a letter will be found from the then Secretary of War (Mr. Polk) giving a comparative statement, in detail, of the expense of the army proper, including the Military Academy for the years 1837, '38, '39, and '40. The strength of the army for the first of these years, including officers, professors, cadets, and soldiers, was 8,107, being two less than in 1821. The proportion of officers and professors, to the cadets and soldiers, 11 46-100, being 72-100 more than 1821. The expenditure for 1837, \$3,308,011, being \$1,127 918 more than 1821. The cost per man, including officers, professors, cadets, and soldier, was \$408 03, exceeding that of 1821 \$144 12 per man. It appears by the letter of the Secretary, that the expense per man rose in 1838 to \$464 35; but it is due to the head of the Department, at the time, to say, that it declined under his administration, the next year, to \$381 65, and in the subsequent, to \$380 63. There is no statement for the year 1841; but as there has been a falling off in prices, there ought to be a proportionate reduction in the cost, especially during the present year, when there is a prospect of so great a decline in almost every article which enters into the consumption of the army. Assuming that the average strength of the army will be kept equal to the return accompanying the President's message, and that the expenditure of the year should be reduced to the standard of 1821, the expense of the army would not exceed \$3,495,685, making a difference, compared with the estimates, of \$1,537 684; but that from the increase of pay and the greater expense of the dragoons, cannot be expected. Having no certain information how much the expenses are necessarily increased from those causes, I am not prepared to say what ought to be the actual reductions, but, unless the increase of pay and the increased cost because of the dragoons are very great, it ought to be very considerable.

I found the expense of the army in 1818, including the Military Academy, to be \$3,702,495, at a cost of \$451 57 per man, including officers, professors, cadets and soldiers, and reduced it in 1821 to \$2,150,098, at a cost of \$263 91, and making a difference between the two years, in the aggregate expenses of the army, of \$1,552,397, and \$185 66 per man. There was, it is true, a great fall in prices in the interval; but allowing

*See Document 38, (H. R.) 1st session, 17th Congress.

for that, by adding to the price of every other article entering into the supplies of the army a sum sufficient to raise it to the price of 1818, there was still a difference in the cost per man of \$163.93. This great reduction was effected without stinting the service or diminishing the supplies, either in quantity or quality. They were, on the contrary, increased in both, especially the latter. It was effected through an efficient organization of the staff, and the cooperation of the able officers placed at the head of each of its divisions. The cause of the great expense of the former period, was to be found to be principally in the neglect of public property, and the application of it to uses not warranted by law. There is less scope, doubtless, for information in the army now. I cannot doubt, however, that the universal extravagance which pervaded the country for so many years, and which increased so greatly the expenses both of Government and individuals, has left much room for reform in this, as well as other branches of the service.

In addition to the army, there are many other and heavy branches of expenditure embraced under the military head—fortifications, ordnance, Indians, and pensions—the expenditures of which, taken in the aggregate, greatly exceed the army; the expense of all of which, for the reason to which I have alluded, may, doubtless, be much reduced.

On turning to the navy, I have not been able to obtain information which would enable me to make a similar comparison between the two periods, in reference to that important arm; but I hope, when the information is received which has been called for by the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Williams) ample data will be obtained to enable me to do so on some future occasion. In place of it, I propose to give a comparative statement of the expense of the British navy and ours for the year 1840. The information in reference to the former is taken from a work entitled the Peany Cyclopaedia, under the head of "Navy."

The aggregate expense of the British navy in the year 1840 amounted to \$4,980,353 pounds sterling, deducting the expense of transport for troops and convicts, which does not properly belong to the navy.—That sum, at \$4.50 to the pound sterling, is equal to \$22,406,641.46. The navy was composed of 392 vessels of all descriptions, leaving out 30 steam vessels in the packet service, and 23 sloops fitted for foreign packets. Of the 392, 98 were line of battle ships of which 19 were building; 116 frigates, of which 11 were building; 65 sloops, of which 13 were building; 41 steam vessels, of which 16 were building; and 68 gun brigs, schooners, and cutters, of which 12 were building.

The effective force of the year—that which was in actual service, consisted of 3,400 officers, 3,998 petty officers, 2,416 seamen, and 9,000 marines, making an aggregate of 29,214. The number of vessels in actual service were 175, of which 24 were line of battle ships, 31 frigates, 30 steam vessels, and 45 gun brigs, schooners, and cutters, not including the 30 steamers and 24 sloops in the packet service, at an average expenditure of \$573 for each individual, including officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines.

Our navy is composed, at present, according to the report of the Secretary accompanying the President's message, of 67 vessels—of which 11 are line of battle ships, 17 frigates, 18 sloops of war, 2 brigs, 4 schooners, 4 steamers, 3 store ships, 3 receiving vessels, and 5 small schooners. The estimates for the year are made on the assumption, that there will be in service during the year, 2 ships of the line, 1 razee, 6 frigates, 20 sloops, 11 brigs and schooners, 3 steamers, 3 store ships, and 8 small vessels; making in the aggregate, 53 vessels. The estimates for the year, for the navy and marine corps, as has been stated, is \$8,735,379.83, considerably exceeding one third of the entire expenditures of the British navy for 1840. I am aware that there is probably a much larger expenditure applied to the increase of the navy in our service than in the British, in proportion to the respective forces; and I greatly regret that I have not the materials to ascertain the difference, or compare the expenses of the two navies, in the various items of building, outfit, and pay, and the relative expenses of the two per man, per gun, and per ton. The comparison would be highly interesting, and would throw much light on the subject of these remarks. We know our commercial marine meets successfully the British in fair competition; and as the elements of the expenses of the commercial and naval marine are substantially the same, in time of peace, when impressment is disused in the British service, our navy ought not to bear an unfavorable comparison with theirs, on the score of expense.—Whether it does, in fact, I am not prepared to say, with the materials I have been able to collect, but it does seem to me, when I compare the great magnitude of their naval establishment with the smallness of ours, and the aggregate expense of the two, that ours, on a full comparison, will be found to exceed theirs by far, in expense, however viewed.

I hope what I have stated will excite inquiry. It is a point of vast importance. We can bring our expenditures to an equality, or nearly so, with hers, we may then look forward with confidence to the time, as not far distant, when, with our vast commercial marine, (more than two thirds of the British) we may, with proper economy in our disbursement, and by limiting the object of our expenditures to those which properly belong to the Government under the constitution, place a navy on the ocean, without increase of burden on the people, that will give complete protection to our coasts, and command the respect of the world. But if that cannot be done, if our expenses must necessarily greatly exceed in proportion that of the first maritime power in the world, it is well it should be known at once, that we may look to other means of defence, and give up what, in that case, would be a hopeless struggle. I do not believe that it will be found to be the case. On the contrary, I am impressed with the belief that our naval force ought not to cost more in proportion than the British. In some things they may have the advantage, but we will be found to have equally great in others.

From these statements it may be fairly inferred that there is great room for economy, under every head of expenditures. I am by no means prepared to say what reduction may be effected by it. It would require much more time and minute examination to determine with precision any thing like the exact amount; but it is certain that millions may be saved, simply by a judicious and strict system of economy, without impairing in any degree the efficiency of the Government. But in order to form a more definite conception as to the amount of that reduction, I propose to add to the aggregate expense of 1840 seventy-five per cent—the estimated increase of the population of the United States since then, which will give the amount that ought to have been the estimated expenditures for this year, on the supposition that the expense of the Government ought not, in ordinary times, to increase faster than the population; and which, deducted from the actual estimates of the year, will show, on that supposition, to what amount they ought to have been reduced. But in

making this supposition, I wish it to be understood, I do not admit that the expenditures of the Government ought to keep pace with our rapidly increasing population. There are many branches of the public service which ought not to be, and have not, in fact, been much increased with the increase of population, and are now, in point of expansion, very nearly what they were in 1823. Others are more enlarged, but it is believed that there are but few whose growth have been greater, or as great as that of our population. It would, in truth, not be difficult to show that an increase of revenue and expenditures, and consequently of patronage and influence, equal to our rapidly growing population, must almost necessarily end in making the Government despotic. It is known that it takes a much less military force in proportion to subject a large country with a numerous population, than a small one with an inconsiderable one; and in like manner, and for similar reasons, it takes much less patronage and influence in proportion, to control the more than the latter. So true is it, that I regard it as an axiom, that the purity and duration of our free and popular institutions looking to the vast extent of country and its great and growing population, depend on restricting its revenues and expenditures, and thereby its patronage and influence, to the small amount consistent with the proper discharge of the few great duties for which it was instituted. To a departure from it may be attributed, in a great measure, the existing disorders. With these remarks, I shall now proceed to give the result of the proposed calculation.

The actual expenditures of 1823, all included, except payments on account of the public debt, amounted to \$9,827,832. That sum multiplied by 75 per cent, the estimated ratio of increase of population from '23 to '40, gives \$7,370,691; which, on the assumption that the expenditures should not increase more rapidly than the population, ought to be the extreme limits of the expenditures of this year. But the estimates for the year, deducting payment on account of the debt, are, as has been stated, \$8,735,379.83, being an excess of \$1,364,688.77 beyond what the expenditures ought to be on the liberal scale assumed. The increase, instead of being at the rate of the population, is equal to 2 64-100 to 1, compared with the expenditures of 1823, and 3 1-2 nearly, compared with the ratio of the increase of population. Had the ratio of the whole expenditure of the year, including the sum of \$7,000,000 for the debt, would have been but \$24,198,681, instead of \$31,997,259.

But as great as this reduction is, it by no means represents the saving that would be made on the data assumed. The expense of collecting the revenue, (of which a statement has already been made, as it relates to the customs) as well as several other items less important, are not included in the expenditures, and must be added, to get the true amount that would be saved. The addition, at the lowest calculation, would be a million of dollars, which, added to the \$9,498,577, would make the sum of \$10,498,577, and would reduce what ought to be the expenditures of the year, on the ground assumed, to \$16,198,681. The reduction is great, but I feel confident, not greater than what, with a judicious and efficient system of administration might be effected, and that not only without impairing, but actually increasing the efficiency of the Government. To make so great a reduction, would take much time and labor; but if those who have the power, and stand pledged, would begin the good work, much, very much might be done during the present session. But if this bill, as it now stands, should become a law, I would despair for the present. I see in the amendment a deliberate and fixed determination to keep up the expenditures, regardless of pledges and consequences.

Having now shown how greatly the public expenditures have increased since 1823, I next propose to make some remarks on the causes that have produced it. I selected the year 1823, as I stated in the early stages of my remarks, in part to illustrate the effects of that pernicious system in this connection. It is curious to look over the columns of expenditures, under the various heads; in the table I hold in my hand, and note how suddenly they rose under every head, after each of the tariff acts of 1824 and 1825, until they reached the present point. (Here Mr. C. read from the table of the expenditures under each head year by year, from 1823 to 1840, in illustration of his remarks.) Nor is it wonderful that such should be the effect of the protective policy. How could it be otherwise? Duties were laid, not for revenue, but for protection. Money was not the object. It was but an incident; and the party in favor of the system (a majority in both Houses during the whole period) cared not how it was wasted.—During that wasteful period, I have heard members of Congress of high intelligence declare that it was better that the money should be burnt or thrown into the ocean than not collected; and they spoke in the true genius of that corrupting and oppressive system. In fact, after it was collected, there was a sort of necessity that it should be spent. The collection was in bank notes, and of all absurdities, one of the greatest is, an accumulation of such an article in the public treasury, whether we regard the thing itself, or its effects on the community and the banks. When pushed to a great extent, it must prove ruinous to all; and to such accumulation, in spite of the most wasteful expenditures, may be attributed, in a great degree, the overthrow of the banks, and the embarrassments of the Government and country. But so blind were the banks, for the most part, to their fate, that they were among the foremost to urge on the course of policy destined to hasten so greatly their overthrow. All resistance on the part of the minority in Congress opposed to the system, was in vain. If the money was saved from one objectionable object, it was sure to be applied to some other, and perhaps even more objectionable; if the source of expenditures was stopped in one place, it was certain to burst through another. Under the conviction, that the struggle was in vain so long as the cause remained, I resorted to a great measure, resistance to appropriations, and turned my efforts against the cause of a Treasury overflowing with bank notes, to exhaust which, was the only means left of staying the evil. It is not my intention to cast the blame on either party. The fault lay in the system—the policy of imposing duties, when the money was not needed, and collecting it in a currency, which to keep would have been more wasteful and ruinous, if possible, than to spend, however extravagantly. It is due to justice to the late Administration, to say, that they had commenced, in good earnest, the work of reform, and that with so much success, as to have made a very considerable reduction in the expenditures, towards which no one exerted himself with more zeal or greater effect than the Senator behind me, (Mr. Woodbury) then at the head of the Treasury Department. It is to be deeply regretted, that what was then so well begun was not been continued by those who had succeeded.

It is admitted, on all sides, that we must equalize the revenue and expenditures. The scheme of borrowing to make up an increasing deficit, must

in the end, if continued, prove ruinous. Already is our credit greatly impaired. It is impossible to borrow at home in the present state of things; at the usual rate of interest. The six per cent. stock authorized at the late session, is now several per cent. below par; and, if we would borrow in the home market, it would endanger the solvent banks. It is admitted that a loan of two millions in Boston has caused the present intense pressure there in the money market. Nor can the foreign market be relied on, till our finances are put in a better condition. Who, in their present condition, would think of jeopardizing our credit by appearing in the European market with United States stock? It is certain, that no negotiation could be effected there but at usurious interest, and on a considerable extension of the time for redemption; the tendency of which would be to depress the State stocks, and lay the foundation of a permanent funded debt. There remains another objection, which should not be overlooked; the loan would be returned in merchandise, with the usual injurious and embarrassing effects of stimulating the consumption of the country, for the time, beyond what its exports would permanently sustain.

Nor is the prospect much better for the additional issue of Treasury notes proposed by the bill as amended in the Senate. They are now below par, and this must still add to their depression; perhaps to the same extent to which the six per cent. are now depressed. The reason is obvious. The only advantage which they have over stocks in raising a loan, is that they are receivable in the dues of the Government, which gives them to a certain extent, the character of currency; but that advantage is not peculiar to them. As the law now stands, notes of solvent banks are also receivable in the public dues.—They are, in fact, Treasury notes, as far as it depends on receivability, as much so as if each one was endorsed to be received in the dues of the Government by an authorized agent. Now, so long as the Government receives bank notes at par with their own, and the banks (as is now the case) refuse to receive them at par with bank notes, Treasury notes will be depressed compared with bank notes, for the plain reason that the latter can pay the debts both of the banks and the Government, while the former can pay only the debts of the Government.

In such a state of things, only a very small amount of Treasury notes can be used for currency without depressing them below par; and when that amount is much exceeded, they will sink rapidly to the depression of stock bearing the same rate of interest. Very different would be the fact, if the Sub Treasury had not been repealed. Under its operation, the Government could at any time have issued what amount it pleased to meet a temporary deficit of the Treasury, at a mere nominal rate of interest, or none at all. The provision that nothing but gold and silver, and the paper issued on the credit of the Government, should be received of the public dues, would have kept them at par. But as things now are, it must be obvious that neither loans in the usual way, nor Treasury notes, can be relied on to make up the deficit, without ruinous consequences. And here let me inform the Senators on the other side that they are laboring under a great mistake in supposing that we who prefer Treasury notes to loans to meet the temporary wants of the Treasury, are anxious to force the use of them on you. The fact is far otherwise. We deeply regret to see you reduced to the necessity of using them. We have been led to be very useful and convenient, much cheaper, and more safe, than loans, to meet the occasional wants of the Government, and see, with regret, a resort to them under circumstances so well calculated to discredit them in public estimation, and when they cannot be used but at the expense of the public creditors.

We have, then, arrived at the point that we must increase the duties or curtail expenditures; and the question is, which shall we choose? That question will be decided by the vote we are about to give. There is no mistake. Those who have introduced this bill into loan bill of \$5,000,000, tell us in language too intelligent to be mistaken, that they intend to fix the permanent expenses of the Government at about \$25,000,000; or it will take that sum, at least, to meet what they tell us is the lowest amount to which the expenditures can be reduced, and to discharge the interest and principal of the debt already contracted or authorized. Now, sir, it is clear that so large a sum cannot be derived from the present tariff, as high as it has been raised. I agree with the chairman that, with our present export trade, the heavy interest to be paid on our foreign debt, and the large list of free articles, that it is not safe to estimate the consumption of the country of dutiable articles, at more than \$25,000,000, which, at 20 per cent. round, would give but \$17,000,000 gross, and a net revenue, according to the present expense of collection, of not more than \$15,000,000 at the outside, leaving \$10,000,000 annually to be raised by additional duties on imports, or a corresponding reduction in the expenditures of the Government. Which shall we choose? That the revenue we have collected, and the deficit met, aided by the repeal of the distribution bill, would not impair the efficiency of the Government, I trust I have satisfactorily shown; not all at once, but enough and more, this year, to avoid this loan, and gradually, by a vigorous system of economy, to arrest all further loans, and to discharge those that have been contracted or authorized. Why then not adopt the alternative of curtailing expenses? I put the question in all soberness to those who are in power and responsible. You should be pledged, solemnly pledged to reform—you told the people that the excesses of the Government were extravagant; that they could be reduced to a point lower than I have assigned; and why not redeem your pledges, when I have proved that there is such ample room to do so? We, on this side, are anxious to cooperate with you, and to carry out with vigor the good work which had been commenced before you came into power. Why, instead of carrying on, with still greater vigor, what had been commenced, do you halt? No, it is strong enough. Why do you now go for increase, instead of reduction? Why listlessly your solemn protest against the present policy, and now, when you are as anxious for debts, duties, and increase of expenditures, as you exhibited zeal for reform while you were seeking power?

But one answer can be given; from deep solicitude for another protective tariff. Yes, that same pernicious system, which swelled the expenditures to their present vast amount, is the real impediment to their reduction. It is that which has made you forget all your promises, and which now seeks to keep up the expenditures as a pretext for imposing duties, not for revenue, but in reality for protection. It is that which is striving to force Government to return to the old and disastrous policy which has brought such calamity on the country, and done so much to corrupt its morals and politics, and which is now forcing it to resort to loans and Treasury notes, at the hazard of its credit, when it is so necessary, in the midst of the works of that of so many of the States, that the credit of the Union should stand above suspicion. It is that which pressed the Distribution bill, and now resists its repeal, which it is clear that the revenue from the lands is indispensable to meet the demands on the Government, and to prevent its credit. But that corrupt and corrupting system, which has made you forget all your promises, and which now seeks to keep up the expenditures as a pretext for imposing duties, not for revenue, but in reality for protection. It is that which is striving to force Government to return to the old and disastrous policy which has brought such calamity on the country, and done so much to corrupt its morals and politics, and which is now forcing it to resort to loans and Treasury notes, at the hazard of its credit, when it is so necessary, in the midst of the works of that of so many of the States, that the credit of the Union should stand above suspicion. 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WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, February 23, 1843.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.

The most of our paper this week is occupied by Mr. Calhoun's speech on the Treasury Note Bill, which we were unwilling to divide, and therefore give at length. Any thing coming from this great Statesman must attract the attention of reflecting men; this speech is however especially valuable and interesting from its subject, and claims from every honest man a candid, careful and deliberate consideration. It is no effort of a party character made up of declamatory assertion without proof; but a plain clear statement of the most unquestionable facts inculcating important to the people. No man of reason and sound principle can read it and not see clearly the urgent necessity for a thorough reform in the management of the financial affairs of the Government. This reform must be made, or we every year run deeper and deeper into extravagance, which, all know, surely and inevitably leads to corruption. We say then let every man who is willing to be correctly informed on the vital subjects of economy and reform, set down and study this speech, and he will rise a wiser man.

Congressional.

Mr. Clay submitted to the Senate on the 15th, a series of resolutions proposing to raise the Tariff tax from 20 per cent. ad valorem up to 30 per cent., so as to make the annual amount from duties equal to 26 millions.—This proposition is nothing less than one to violate the Compromise act, and put an additional 10 per cent. of oppressive burden on the people, or exactly half as much more as the Compromise act fixes;—and that too, to support the prodigal extravagance of the economy professing Whig administration! The resolutions further propose to repeal the provision in the Distribution bill of the Extra Session, which requires the operation of that act to be suspended in case the rate of duty was raised over 20 per cent. This provision was necessary to force the Robbery Bill through, even at the Extra Session;—the party then could not go the length of increasing the Tariff tax over 20 per cent., and giving away the proceeds of the public lands at the same time; but now the Lender and Idol of Federal Whiggery comes forward with a proposition to do both;—in one breath he says the revenue is not sufficient and calls for more taxes,—while in the next, he urges the repeal of a provision that would prevent the giving away the money arising from the public lands. With one hand, he would give the States, a million of the public money, and with the other take 8 or 10 millions from the pockets of the people. This is Whig liberality, and Whig reform.

The resolutions of Mr. Clay are not without the usual Whig cant of "curtailing unnecessary expenditures," "practising rigid economy," &c., which every body understands is to be taken in a Whig sense altogether.

The resolutions will be given in our regular extract of the reports next week.

The resolution of Mr. King proposing to fix the 30th May next for the adjournment of Congress was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Clay had on the table by a Whig vote.

The Bill offered by Mr. Benton to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt Law to the 1st of July next was rejected by a vote of 23 yeas, to 18 yeas.

On the next day, the 16th, Mr. Benton submitted a set of resolutions instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to bring in a bill for the amendment of the Bankrupt Law in many particulars.

Mr. Cushing, from the Select Committee in the House on the plan of Finance recommended by the President, made a report in part accompanied by a bill.

Several of the Federal Whig presses of Virginia and North Carolina have come out in open strong advocacy of a *Protective Tariff*, and will of course entirely approve the late movement of Mr. Clay to increase the Taxes ten or twelve millions higher. This is the way they intend to reduce the taxes on the people, and bring about whig prosperity.

The Legislature of Virginia failed to elect a Governor on the 12th, after several unsuccessful efforts. Mr. A. Stevenson, late minister to England, came at one time within a single vote of election, but this vote was wanting until too late, and he was not elected. If an adjournment should take place without an election, as is expected, it will be the second successive session that the Legislature has failed to elect a Governor, and the duties of the Executive office will devolve on the oldest councillor, John M. Gregory, Esq.

The Democratic Legislature of Ohio have passed a bill requiring the Banks to resume specie payments by the 4th of March next.

It is stated that some pieces of the wreck of the Steam Ship, President, have been seen at sea and recognized as such;—several of her boats are also said to have been picked up and carried into the Azores.

Whiggery to the life.—An admirable illustration of the character of Whiggery has lately been made in the Pennsylvania Legislature. A bill was before that body to enforce the speedy resumption of specie payments by the Banks of the State;—in the House there is a Democratic majority, and as Whig resistance would have availed nothing for their favorite rag currency manufacturers, the

Whig minority gave their vote for resumption at once. In the Senate, the case was different,—there the Whiggery had a majority, and this majority mark, not only refused to pass the bill from the House, but changed it so as to postpone full resumption for five years.

The Campaign Opened.

We have heard that Mr. Henry, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is to address the people of Orange on the 28th instant at Hillsboro'. Gov. Morehead has recently been up on a visit to Guilford and Davidson on his private business, and will perhaps reach Hillsboro' about the same time on his return to Raleigh, and of course must reply to his Democratic opponent.

This will be the opening of a campaign that will result in the signal overthrow of Idolatry in North Carolina, and in the triumph of political Truth.

Bank Resumption.—The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill requiring the Banks of that State to resume specie payment by the 30th day of September next.

From our Congressional extracts it will be seen that the three Southern Democrats, Messrs. Holmes, Cooper, and Chapman appointed to fill the vacancies on the Committee of Foreign Relations, have acted as we had no doubt they would act, and as became Southern men, in refusing to serve on the Committee with John Q. Adams. Messrs. Shepherd of this State, and White of La., two Federal Whigs appointed at the same time, are not troubled with any scruples of the kind. They will probably make no hesitation in associating with the incendiary abolition Chairman. We had not supposed they would refuse to do so, but so far as North Carolina is concerned, we are not without hope that she may have a representation in the next Congress, all of whom will scorn, for any purpose, either to countenance, support or consort with the slanderous revilers and deadly enemies of the Southern people.

Mr. Clay and his new scheme.

It is stated that Mr. Clay intends in the course of a few weeks to retire from Congress, to the quietude of private life; but before bidding adieu to his place in the Senate, he is anxious to leave a last legacy to the American people in the shape of a ten or twelve million additional tax, by raising the Tariff duties so as to reach 26 millions of dollars annually.

Mr. Clay says the expenditures of the Government should be 26 millions instead of 13, the amount to which the Whigs were pledged in advance.

Ah Whiggery, Whiggery, where are your promises of economy, retrenchment and all that? What will the honest and deluded people say to such fulminant?

Fights in Congress.

There has not been a single fight in Congress for several weeks, but the war of words goes on as ferociously as usual. The most obstreperous lately, but as is generally the case, not the most pugacious man among the Whigs, is him of "leading" notoriety—Mr. John M. Botts, member from Virginia. He cuts a very conspicuous figure in all the "jowling," but so far has not been much given to fighting. Almost all the other leading gentlemen of the Whiggery have had "set to."—Wise and Stanly "the gallant" scratched each other in the House—Campbell and Boardman had a little fist-cuff affair on the street—Dawson offered to cut Arnold's throat, but Arnold declined the favor—Proffit shook his finger at the said Arnold, and old Mr. Adams made mouths at Wise; all have in some way made "demonstrations" of ill temper except Mons. Botts, of Virginia, who it seems prefers to do his fighting with a foul tongue, which it must be granted he wields with the proficiency of one accustomed to the use of that kind of weapon. But really, Mr. Botts must fight a little before long or his character will suffer. If he can't screw up his courage to make a pass at Gilmer, or Upshur, or Proffit, or Wise, why he had better try his hand on one of the clerks or door keepers, for positively he will otherwise lose all pretensions to Whig chivalry.

New Temperance paper.—We have received a number of the "Temperance Union," lately commenced at Raleigh, edited by Mr. S. Biglow, the prospectus of which is in another column of this paper. It is neatly printed, and bids fair to be an efficient laborer in the good cause to which it is devoted. We wish it a long life and great success.

The Spirit of Abolitionism.—Just that our readers may see something of the spirit that has prompted the late conduct of John Q. Adams in Congress, and which is not only unbecoming but encouraged by Southern Whigs who sustain him, and are even his apologists and defenders, we publish the following extract from the proceedings at a meeting of the Liberty party, December 23, 1841, in the town of Williamsburg, Kings county, New York:

Resolved, That the slaves of the brig Creole, who rose and took possession of said vessel, thereby regaining their natural rights and liberty, acted in accordance with the principles of our declaration of Independence and the late decision of the Supreme Court, and have proved themselves in their whole conduct worthy of their freedom; and we trust their noble example will be imitated by all in similar circumstances.

Whereas, we believe that American slavery is contrary to all Divine law, and that to use the words of John Wesley, "it is the sum of villainy," therefore,

Resolved, That should the slaves of the South endeavor to gain their natural rights and liberty, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must," we should feel bound not to extinguish the sacred flame, but in the words of the noble hearted Democrat William Leggett, "we should pray that the BATTLE might be with oppressors."

Whereas, The slave power, by striking down the right of petition, lynching citizens of the free North, breaking open the mails, and passing inspection and other arbitrary laws, is making continual encroachment upon the liberty of the States, therefore,

Resolved, That it is high time that these things should cease, for the time is fast approaching when slavery must be abolished, by peaceful means, OR—

The "intelligent public" literary and promiscuous, of some of the Northern cities, have been industriously engaged, making themselves as ridiculous as possible of late, in carrying their admiration of Mr. Dickens to a very silly and rather contemptible extreme. It was well enough certainly, that all due attention and civility consistent with common sense and even uncommon propriety should be extended to a man of genius and a stranger so distinguished as Mr. Dickens, but for whole cities to run crazy with the "Box mania" is entirely ridiculous, and not particularly calculated to give our excitement-loving, fuss-making countrymen a high character abroad. If Mr. Dickens don't write them down in so complimentary terms in his notes, it will not be their fault. We hope he will travel South ward, or in any other direction far enough interior to see something more of the American people and their true character than he can in any of the cities.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

From the Analysis of the Globe.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, February 8, 1843.

After the reception of reports from Committees, The Senate took up the unfinished business of the day before, which was the following resolution of Mr. Clay:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that, whenever any State or States shall refuse their proportion of the Public Lands, such proportion shall be distributed among the residue of the assenting States, or in what manner their proportions ought to be disposed of, or whether any disposition of them ought to be made.

Mr. King moved on yesterday to amend, by striking out the words "such proportion shall be distributed among the residue of the assenting States," and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Senior moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. Clay called for the yeas and nays which were ordered and resulted—yeas 13, nays 31.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. King and resulted—yeas 20, nays 23.

The question was then taken on the resolution and decided—yeas 25, nays 19.

So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Benton made an effort to have the bill to postpone the Bankrupt law taken up, but was superseded on the floor.

The Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented, and some other business transacted during the morning hour.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole; the pension bill for the year 1842 was disposed of; the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1843 was next taken up.

After a few words from Messrs. Fillmore and Adams, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the two bills reported were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

After the presentation of petitions, and the reception of reports from Committees.

The Senate took up the joint resolution of Mr. King, fixing the 20th May, for the adjournment of Congress; and after a few remarks by Mr. King in its favor, showing that all the public business could be transacted by that time; and by Mr. Clay in opposition to it, its consideration was postponed till Monday next.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions of Mr. Clay to amend the Constitution, by restricting the veto power, &c.

Mr. Archer occupied the floor the remainder of the day in discussing the veto power. He concluded by saying that if the proposition of Mr. Clay should come to a vote he would move so to modify it, that a bill vetoed shall not be decided on till the Session succeeding the one at which it was vetoed, and that a majority of both Houses should then be competent to pass it into a law.

Mr. Clay declared his intention to press the resolutions to final action.

Mr. Morehead rose and expressed a desire to make some remarks on the resolutions, and on his motion their further consideration was postponed till Monday next.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Gilmer, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, requested permission to introduce a paper on a privileged question. He then sent to the Chair the following document:

February 8.

The undersigned members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, respectfully ask the House to excuse them from further service on that committee. Recent occurrences induce them to doubt whether the removal of the present chairman by the committee would meet the approbation of the House, and they are unwilling to serve with a chairman who has avowed opinions, and persevered in a system of conduct, which, in the estimation of the undersigned, have shown him to be an unsafe depository of the public trust, or of that confidence which is necessary to the relations between a chairman and the members of such a committee.

THOMAS W. GILMER,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
R. BARNWELL RHETT,
GEORGE H. PROFFIT.

To the Hon. SPEAKER

Of the House of Representatives.

The House agreed to excuse the four gentlemen, on their written application, from further service on the Committee on Foreign Relations; and subsequently Mr. W. C. Johnson, on his personal application, was also excused.

Reports were then received from Standing Committees by unanimous consent.

Mr. Fillmore moved to take up the bills that were ordered to be engrossed yesterday; which, by general consent, was agreed to.

The House adjourned.

SENATE.

Thursday Feb. 10.

After the presentation of petitions and reception of reports from Committees during the morning hour.

The Senate took up for consideration, and adopted resolutions of Mr. Benton, with an amendment by Mr. Evans, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information.

On motion of Mr. Linn, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

After the report and enrolment of several bills, the Senate went into Executive Session, and having spent some time therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following gentlemen were appointed to fill the places on the Committee on Foreign Affairs vacated by the resignation of Messrs. Gilmer, Rhett, Johnson, Proffit, and Hunter, viz:—Messrs. White of La., Holmes of S. C., Cooper of Geo., Shepherd of N. C., and Chapman of Ala.

After a short time, the House went into a Committee of the Whole, and took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill for 1842, and soon after adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Friday, February 11.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Finance, reported back to the Senate the House bill making appropriations for Pensions for the year 1842, and making appropriations for the protection of American seamen in foreign countries; on motion the Senate considered said bills as in Committee of the Whole; they were reported, engrossed, read the third time and passed.

Some further business was transacted, when, The Senate, after a session on Executive business, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Boardman offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce, to inquire into the expediency of establishing an electro-magnetic telegraph for the use of the Government;—adopted.

Mr. Medill offered two resolutions:

(R)-questing the President to communicate to the House the information in his possession upon which the commission of inquiry in relation to the public buildings in this city was instituted last spring; and the law under which it was appointed. Also calling for every particular concerning the commission. And requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether any person or persons had been appointed the last year, to examine into the affairs of the land offices; if so, for what special reasons they had been appointed, under what law, and other information concerning them.)

Mr. Fillmore moved that the resolutions be postponed till to-morrow and printed;—the printing was objected to, but finally carried.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole and the residue of the day was consumed in the consideration of private bills.

At half past three, the Committee rose, reported that it was without a quorum, when

The House adjourned.

Saturday Feb. 12.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

No business of public importance transacted in the House.

IN SENATE.

Monday, February 14.

Petitions were presented and reports from Committees received during the morning hour.

On motion of Mr. Pierce the resolutions introduced by him some time ago, (calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the appointment of the commission for the investigation of the affairs of the New York custom house) was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Mangum moved to lay the resolution on the table.

After a debate of several hours the vote was taken and resulted, yeas 19, nays 17.

So the vote was laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented to the House three communications from Messrs. Holmes, Cooper, and Chapman recently appointed members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which were read by the clerk as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1843.

To the Hon. JOHN WHITE, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: Having been appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the undersigned desires to be excused from the service for the following reasons:

The appointment was made in consequence of the resignation of honorable members distinguished for their ability and experience, who represent similar interests with himself. They doubtless had every disposition to maintain their positions on the Committee so long as they could serve with interest to the country, or honor and credit to themselves. They have retired after being excused by the House upon grounds stated before the House, and made known to us all. They are grounds which apply more or less to every member who represents the peculiar interests of the South, and regards the good order, peace and harmony of the Union.

These grounds are laid in the conduct and speeches of the venerable Chairman of that Committee, as well in Committee as in this House. By these he has evinced, on all occasions, a wilful and deliberate purpose, with great perseverance, to use his position on this floor, and his elevation as Chairman, as points of attack for malignant influences, unmindful of obligations imposed by the Constitution, to assail the property and interests of a large portion of these United States, and wantonly to defame and traduce the character of its citizens and their Representatives on this floor.

Under these circumstances, whilst the undersigned declares any but the proper feeling of regard for the Chairman as a Representative and as an individual, he does not perceive how he could aid the investigations of this Committee or partake in its deliberations without discrediting those he came here to represent. He, therefore, respectfully requests you to present to the House this application to be excused.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARK A. COOPER.

To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I respectfully beg to be excused from serving as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The reasons assigned by those gentlemen whose resignations occasioned the vacancies recently filled by the appointment of other Southern members, appear equally applicable to all Representatives of slaveholding States, and were deemed satisfactory by the House, as evinced in the unhesitating acceptance of the aforesaid resignations. I would further observe that the Chairman of said Committee having applied to my constituents the most opprobrious epithets, and charged all the delegation from South Carolina with having banded in a base conspiracy to destroy his good name, I feel convinced that the public service would not be

advanced, or the harmony of the Committee promoted, by the consent of

Your obedient servant,

I. E. HOLMES.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I feel that I have been appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs recently, to fill one of several vacancies that occurred in that Committee by the resignation of members whose names were publicly made known, and deemed by the House sufficient to excuse them.

I deeply regret the necessity that I feel myself under to decline serving on that Committee, and respectfully ask that the House will excuse me.

I have carefully examined the grounds on which the late members of the Committee have placed their justification before the country for retiring from it, and fully sustain their views. The reasons they assign being altogether applicable to myself, I ask to be excused.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

R. CHAPMAN.

House of Representatives, Feb. 12, 1842.

The question being taken, the House excused the gentlemen from service on that committee.

Petitions were then called for and presented. Mr. Adams having presented petitions in great numbers of great variety, said he should present no more at this time; but he took occasion to say that he had received another petition for the peaceable dissolution of the Union.

The House adjourned.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The following statement of the occupations and conditions, as regards fortune, of the two hundred and twenty one Cadets now at the Military Academy at West Point, derived from an authentic source, will probably prove interesting to the public:

There are 55 Cadets whose fathers are farmers.			
Do.	3 do.	do.	planters.
Do.	22 do.	do.	lawyers.
Do.	4 do.	do.	judges.
Do.	17 do.	do.	merchants.
Do.	2 do.	do.	manufacturers.
Do.	4 do.	do.	boarding house or hotel keepers.
Do.	13 do.	do.	mechanics.
Do.	2 do.	do.	contractors.
Do.	1 do.	do.	civil engineer.
Do.	1 do.	do.	editor of newspaper.
Do.	2 do.	do.	clergymen.
Do.	12 do.	do.	physicians.
Do.	1 do.	do.	professor.
Do.	1 do.	do.	landed proprietor.
Do.	1 do.	do.	broker.
Do.	7 do.	do.	civil officers of General and State Gov'ts.
Do.	8 do.	do.	officers of the Army.
Do.	3 do.	do.	do. of the Navy.
Do.	1 do.	do.	master of a vessel.
Do.	1 do.	do.	clerk.
Do.	5 do.	do.	who have no particular occupation.
Do.	4 do.	do.	whose occupation has not been stated.
Do.	25 do.	do.	both of whose parents are dead.
Do.	25 do.	do.	who have lost their fathers.
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Of these two hundred and twenty one Cadets, the parents of twenty are in indigent or reduced circumstances; of one hundred and seventy five, the parents are in affluent circumstances; and the condition of the parents of twenty-one is unknown. It will be perceived, from the above statement, that no member of Congress, and no high functionary of either the General or State Government, has a son at West Point, and that, independently of those whose fathers must be supposed to be men of little influence, there are fifty one who are fatherless.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

We thought it would come to this.—The Plymouth Rock says:—We have been favored by a young lady with the reading of a copy of a letter from "B. Z." in reply to a request made by some three or four Plymouth ladies, for a lock of Dickens' hair. He declines a compliance with that request, because it would afford a precedent, which, if followed, would shortly result in total baldness. B. Z. couched his letter in very pretty terms, and his reply was a proper one.—*N. Y. Express.*

Baltimore Election.—An Election for State Representative to fill the place of Mr. LE GRAND, took place in Baltimore on Monday. The Democratic candidate Mr. RICHARDSON received 5080 votes—the Whig vote was scattering and amounted altogether to 1058.

Work to be Done.—By the United States statistics for 1840, there are 65,000,000 gallons of spirituous and fermented liquors produced each year in the United States, making four gallons for each man, woman and child. The Temperance Societies have a big job.

Bank Stock.—As an illustration of the disastrous effects produced by bank failures, we cite the following from the Philadelphia Gazette:—"The Girard Stock is held in this city in large quantities. Instances have already fallen under our notice, where widows and orphans have 'lost their all.' It is publicly stated that 939 shares are held by females, 2663 in the hands of guardians, 4638 are held by trustees, and 335 by benevolent institutions. In amount, over one million, seven hundred thousand dollars. The stock is all owned in this country, excepting nine shares, and its original value was five millions."—*Philadelphia Saturday Courier.*

Candidates for Sheriff.

Col. R. W. LOW is a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

HEZEKIAH TAYLOR, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

MARRIED.

In this County, on Thursday, the 24th instant, by the Rev. John D. Schick, Mr. HENRY L. BROWN to Miss RACHEL ANN HAMPTON.

In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. I. Dagg, ROBERT E. LOVE, Esq., Editor of the Marion Herald, to Miss LAURA A. COKE.

JOB PRINTING,

Of every description.

NEATLY AND QUICKLY EXECUTED HERE.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWSPAPERS.
A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because the words and names and things which are very familiar, and he will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year, says Mr. Weeks, is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with this advancement. The mother of the family being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, ought to be intelligent of mind, pure in language, and always cheerful and circumspect. As the instructor of her children, she should herself be instructed.

A mind occupied, becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading and study, are of course considerate and more easily governed.

How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a tavern or grog shop, which ought to have been spent in reading? How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would gladly have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter, who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.

Weekly newspapers can be had at from one to three dollars per year, being from two to five cents per week. Each paper costs the printer before it is printed, about two cents. He therefore obtains from one to three cents for editorial duties, and for printing, distributing, composition, &c. This is extremely low. It is the price paid for advertisements which must keep newspapers alive.

Thus the readers of newspapers get the cheapest of all possible reading.

Pat's Prayer.—An Irishman was brought up in the Police court of New York, a short time since, and after being questioned he was released. On understanding this, says the Sun, Pat gracefully retired back a few paces, and flinging his tattered hat upon the floor, he dropped suddenly on his knees as if he had been shot; then convulsively clenching his hands together and looking upwards, he poured forth his gratitude in the following extemporaneous supplication: "May the saints in heaven perfect you, yer reverence! and may every hair on yer head turn to a mouldy candle to light ye to glory!"

Absurdities.—To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty. To make yourself generally disagreeable, and wonder no one will visit you unless they gain some palpable advantage by it. To sit shivering in the cold because you won't have a fire lit November. To suppose the reviewers generally read more than the title page of the work they praise or condemn. To keep your clerks on miserable salaries, and wonder at their robbing you. Not to go to bed when you are tired and sleepy because it is not bed time. To make your servants tell lies for you, and afterwards be angry because they tell lies for themselves. To tell your own secrets, and believe other people will keep them. To render a man a service voluntarily, and expect him to be grateful for it. To expect to make people honest by hardening them in jail, and afterwards sending them adrift without the means of getting work. To fancy a thing is cheap because a low price is asked for it. To say a man is charitable because he subscribes to an hospital. To arrive at the age of fifty, and be surprised at any vice, folly, or absurdity your fellow creatures may be guilty of. To vote for a candidate at an election because he shakes hands with your wife and child, and admires the baby.

The Physician's Cure.—It was formerly the practice among physicians to use a cane with a hollow head, the top of which was of gold, pierced with holes, like a pepper box. This top contained a small quantity of aromatic powder or of snuff; and on entering a house or room where a disease, supposed to be infectious, prevailed, the doctor would strike his cane on the floor to agitate the powder, and then apply it to his nose. Hence all the old prints of physicians represent them with canes of this nature. —*Boston Post.*

A lady on a visit to the British Museum, asked if they had a skull of Cromwell? Being answered in the negative, "Dear me," said she, "that's very strange; they have one at Oxford."

Unguarded Rights.—In England, Scotland, and Wales, there is but one voter to every seventeen inhabitants; in Ireland only one in every eighty.

Persistence will Triumph.—The man who is perpetually hesitating which of two things he will do first, will do neither. The man who resolves, but suffers his resolution to be changed by the first counter suggestion of a friend, who fluctuates from opinion to opinion, from plan to plan, and veers like a weathercock, to every point of the compass, with every caprice that blows, can never accomplish anything great or useful. Instead of being progressive in any thing, he will be at best stationary, and more probably retrograde in all. It is only the man who first consults wisely then resolves firmly, and then executes his purpose with inflexible persistence undiminished by those petty difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit, that can advance to eminence in any line. Let us take by way of illustration, the case of a student. He commences the study of the dead languages, that presently a friend comes and tells him that he is wasting his time, and that instead of obsolete words, he had much better employ himself in acquiring new ideas. He changes his plan and sets to work at the mathematics. Then comes another friend who asks him with a grave and sapient face, whether he intends to become a professor in a college; because if he does not, he is misemploying his time, and that for the business of life, common arithmetic is enough of mathematical science. He throws up his Euclid and addresses himself to some other study, which in its turn is again relinquished on some equally as wise suggestion; and thus he is spent in changing his plans. You cannot but perceive the folly of this course; and the worst effect of it is the fixing on your mind a habit of indecision, sufficient of itself to blast the fairest prospects. Now take your course wisely but firmly; and having taken it, hold upon it with heroic resolution, and the Alps and Pyrenees will bend before you—the whole empire of learning will lie at your feet, while those who set out with you, but stopped to change their plans, are yet employed in the very unprofitable business of changing their plans. Let your motto be persistence. Practice upon it and you will be convinced of its value by the distinguished eminence to which it will conduct you.

When they were getting up the high tariff of 1834, the eccentric John Randolph well said of all these force laws to help the few, disguised under the pretext of adding labor, and protecting domestic industry, that "all the contrivances of church and state are that a man may be rich and idle, while B. works for him." —*Boston Post.*

The Secretary of the Treasury, asking money of Congress to pay the wages of the members, reminds us of a scrape of an old play, the name of which we have forgotten: "Debtor. I'll pay you, faith I will." "Creditor. But when?" "Debtor. Why—why, whenever you'll lend me the money."

A fellow coming out of a tavern one icy morning rather fuddled, fell upon the doorsteps. Trying to regain his footing he remarked, "If as the Bible says, the wicked stand on slippery places, I must belong to a different class, for it is more than I can do."

A correspondent sends us the following paragraph, as a specimen of his skill in perpetuating the "transcendental style." He is but a beginner, we have great hopes of him: "A canine quadruped performing a cylindrical evolution by an attachment of its extremity to a substantial stationary, is illustrative of the teraqueous body, involving in a circular movement around the circumference of the suspended opaque, celestial luminary." —*Boston Mer. Jour.*

Monetary Excitement.—Never yield to the excitement of the moment. Should something cross your feelings, and you perceive the passions begin to boil, crush them at once. Do not suffer them for a moment to get the ascendancy over your better nature. In conversing with a companion, you should be extremely careful not to take offence at what UNTHINKINGLY HE SAID. Avoid all disputes. These tend to irritate the feelings, and alienate friends.

The Chevalier Lorenzi was a man of great wit and naivete. A quack doctor was sent for to attend a friend of Lorenzi's, who told him to take forty of his pills. "He died after the fourth," said Lorenzi in a rage, as he told the story; "just suppose he had taken the whole of them!"

It is with diseases of the mind, as with those of the body; we are half dead before we understand our disorder, and half cured when we do. —*Lancet.*

The Hartford Eagle thinks that the members of Congress had better get up a "first class" to do their fighting. If two members get by the ears let the agent flag both, and thus "equalize the exchanges."

In Peter the Great's workshop, in Holland, was found this inscription:—"Nothing too little for the attention of a great man."

The great object of the work will be to define and enforce the relative duties of the different members of the family as such; comprehensively embracing the subject of domestic Education, and social obligation. When we consider the influence which members of the same family exert over each other, to educate and to mould the character, it may be truly said that families, more properly than individuals, are the natural seat of which society is constituted, and which, indeed, form the essential character of nations in their intellectual, moral, political and physical peculiarities.

Self Education, therefore, intellectual, moral, and physical;—relative duties in the influence one member of the family may have over others, particularly that of the parent over the children—in short, all that may contribute to form society in its individual and collective character to mental intelligence, physical energy, and moral power, all that can contribute to social refinement and happiness, it will be the aim of this Periodical to aid and enforce.

The Family is regarded as an Elementary School, and as such, well fitted to its ends, and necessarily exerts the most important influence on the entire character of its inmates through every grade of education. Rightly disciplined, it brings a powerful aid to other schools, and may even supply the want of them where they are inaccessible.

It will be attempted to aid parents to conduct the education of their children, particularly by giving a judicious direction to the reading—the social principle; self improvement, and habits of industry, to enforce a salutary family discipline, to excite children to subordination and filial respect, to aid youth of both sexes to enter respectably into society, to make, in the result, good citizens, and a happy nation.

The Patriarch will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price \$1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications. The reading matter will be increased as soon as the extent of the subscription will justify it, and the publisher hopes to interest his readers so far that they will soon call for the Monthly issue of the numbers at double the price.

In this enterprise the Editor speaks and confides.

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ly anticipated the ardent co-operation of Clergymen and parents, whose labors, this work will be found calculated to aid and relieve. It will not be through the attention of the Statesman to support and extend the circulation of a little volume, which is wholly adapted to form good citizens and to bless the country. Every Philanthropist will feel that such a book should be placed in every family, and read by every member of it.

At the low price stated, it is manifestly expensive agencies cannot be employed. All Clergymen and Postmasters, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payment.

Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received. Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John Street, N. York; or to Joseph Eiter, Washington, D. C. (post paid)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. K. W. Bailey, No 14 John Street, New York.

To Editors: Publishers of newspapers who will insert the prospectus of the Patriarch, and send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American, Washington, D. C., will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.
WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would demand superlatively a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be first in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world. The Courier is independent in its character, fearless in pursuing a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.
Every one should be proud to patronize the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its authorized series of original American Tales, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss S. Sigwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the American Family Newspaper.

Foreign Literature and News.
Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.
Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advice in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Loans, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES, and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Charles Dickens, (Boz,) Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Miss Sheridan Knowles, Mrs. J. St. Leon Loud, Douglas Jerrold, Miss Sedgwick, Wm. E. Burton, Lydia G. W. Patton, Thos. Campbell, Miss Alcott, Professor Wines, E. L. B. Laver, E. C. Neal, Thos. G. Spear, Capt. Gerrard, R. N. R. Penn Smith, and others.

TO AGENTS—TERMS.
The terms of the Courier are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will call to procure new subscribers, and send us \$1.50 per annum and postage free, we will remit for one for each. Seven copies for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy three years for \$5.

CLUBBING.
Two copies of the Saturday Courier and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5. Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$10. Address, M'KIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

Journal of Banking:
BY WILLIAM M. GOSGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—
1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gosge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove uninteresting to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be—
For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.
For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar advance. In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE North Carolina Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and improved with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE JOURNAL, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. We trust the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us promptly. As the object is to commence with the new year, let us on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, at once for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided our readers and subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:
The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 25 by 18 inches,) at the rate of Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,
A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. R. McANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McAnally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! To you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian! Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.
The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the receipt of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.
A MONTHLY newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the reader portions of political controversy to younger hands.

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Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1828-9. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—breviter and nonperit—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. Hereafter, we make about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the great length of the speeches, and so long we have not completed it Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any subing in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALE'S and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low price now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter tight, we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the full history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have adopted, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion in regard to subjects of primary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$18, the Semi-weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.
For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1.
For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy. Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES, Washington City, October 25, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 25, 1842.

Bacon,	9 a 10 Iron,	4 1/2
Beef,	3 1/2 4 1/2 Lard,	5 1/2
Brandy,	30 a 35 Molasses,	50 a 60
Do (apple)	25 a Naits,	5 1/2
Butter,	10 a 12 1/2 Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20 Pork,	14 a 15
Bagging,	18 a 25 Rice, (quart)	1 1/2
Bale Rope,	10 a 12 Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12
Cotton, (clean)	8 a Do (raw)	18 a 20
Corn,	20 a 25 Salt, (bu)	\$1 25 a \$1 50
Colicor,	11 a 18 Do (sack)	\$2 75 a \$3 00
Flour,	25 a 37 1/2 Do (cast)	25 a 30
Feathers,	\$4 50 a \$5 00 Steel, (bluish)	10 a
Flaxseed,	75 a 80 Tallow,	10 a 12
Do Oil,	30 a 31 Whisky,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., FEBRUARY 8, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	3 Flour,	\$6 00 a \$6
Bacon,	8 a 9 Fatthers,	40 a 45
Butter,	12 1/2 a 20 Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25 Molasses,	50 a 60
Bagging,	20 a 25 Oats,	37 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12 Rice, (100 lbs)	8 1/2 a 9
Colicor,	12 1/2 a 15 Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8 Salt, (sack)	8 1/2 a 9
Corn, (scarce)	50 a Do (unsack)	\$2 75 a \$3

AT CAMDEN, S. C., FEBRUARY 16, 1842.

Beef,	4 a 5 Cotton,	5 a 6
Bacon,	8 a 10 Corn,	37 a 40
Butter,	15 a 18 Flour,	57 a 60
Beeswax,	18 a 25 Fatthers,	40 a 45
Bagging,	20 a 28 Lard,	7 a 8
Bale Rope,	12 a Molasses,	50 a 60
Colicor,	15 a 16 Oats,	45 a 50